

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IX.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1888.

No. 13.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.

The St. Paul ice carnival opened on Wednesday.

The belief prevails that the fisheries negotiations will be of no avail.

Salvation army barracks at London have been destroyed by incendiary fire.

The Salvation army barracks in Montreal have been destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The rumor that Chamberlain will be appointed governor-general of Canada is denied.

Sir John Lester Kaye intends to settle 100 to 300 farm laborers on North-West farms this spring.

More disclosures connected with the Central bank. Campbell, one of the liquidators will be prosecuted.

An explosion has occurred in the Wellington mines Nanaimo, B. C. At least 25 lives have been lost.

The late Senator Senecal is discovered to have been a defaulter to the Richelieu Navigation Co. to the extent of eleven thousand dollars.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Louise Michel, the famous Parisian anarchist. Two shots were fired at her in an anarchist meeting. She was injured, but not fatally.

Sir John is said to have made a proposition to Manitoba to drop the railroad agitation on promise that the monopoly would be done away with in 1891. The proposal was not favorably received.

An interesting telegraphic feat was performed last Sunday when Norman the special correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, then in Vancouver, was able to talk with Stead, editor of the Gazette, over one continuous circuit, seven thousand miles.

The Ontario legislature was opened on Wednesday. The speech from the throne mentioned among other things the boundary question and the inter-provincial conference. Among the measures proposed are manhood suffrage and the creation of a seventh minister who will have charge of agriculture and statistics.

Greenway has discovered a deficit of upwards of \$300,000 in the provincial treasury of Manitoba, also a loose system of keeping accounts. He is making the most of the facts in the by-elections. The ministers go to the constituencies at once and most of them will probably be opposed. Greenway has issued an address to the electors. He promises economy, manhood suffrage, encouragement of immigration, re-distribution and prosecution of the Red River Valley railway.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.

The loss of lives in the late mine explosion at Nanaimo, B. C., is placed at about 50, of these all but eighteen were Chinese.

It has been decided to wind up the affairs of the Federal bank, owing to financial trouble. Depositors will be paid in full.

An investigation into the affairs of the Central bank has disclosed an apparently deliberate scheme to wreck the bank. The last parties implicated have fled the country.

A proposition has been made on behalf of the federal government that the railroad monopoly will be done away with in 1891 if the present agitation is given up. A meeting of leading conservatives was held last night, and decided to oppose any compromise.

FORT PITT, Jan. 28.

Fox, wolf and muskrat fur plentiful, other kinds rather scarce.

All the Indians from Little fishery and other places have moved in to Onion lake reserve. They were starving. Altogether seven families have come in. No fish nor game to be had. The Chipewyans are doing very well at Cold lake.

A LATELY issued blue book contains the information that in the year ending June 30th, '86, \$1,500 was spent in repairing the police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan. Also that \$15,124 was expended in removing boulders from the Saskatchewan river, making a total expenditure on the river of \$48,754. At Battleford \$80,000 was spent on barracks, making a total cost of \$37,000. At Prince Albert \$10,000 was spent on barracks and \$20,000 on court-house and jail. At Lethbridge \$23,000 for barracks. At Ft. MacLeod \$8,000 in repairs to barracks, and at Calgary \$2,000 in repairs to barracks.

A copy of the ordinances of the North-West Territories passed at the last session has been received at this office. It is better printed and is of better paper than has usually been the case with the North-West ordinances.

## LOCAL.

SLEIGHING good.

THAWING to-day.

MILD weather this week.

ICE cutting has commenced.

TOBOGOGGING on Ross' grade last night.

No passengers in by Monday's stage.

M. Inglis went out to Calgary with Thursday's stage.

CHILDREN'S service in the Methodist church to-morrow evening.

ANNUAL meeting of the agricultural society this afternoon.

A POOR catch of fur is being made in this part of the country and to the south.

MESSRS. Bilodeau and Lamoureux will give a ball in the Hotel du Canada on February 1st.

The first railway train reached Edmonton on Monday, 9th inst.—Edmonton, New Brunswick.

D. McLeod has a train of sleighs coming in with flour and pork for the Edmonton Indian agency.

ALEX. AND LOUIS HAMELIN, traders, left St. Albert this week with their outfits for Lac la Biche and Slave lake respectively.

Otter, mink, bear, lynx, and skunk have declined in price in Montreal lately, and the prospects are of a still further decline.

THE Adventures of a House Boat, the new story by William Black, was begun in the latest number of the London Illustrated.

LESS than \$200 of taxes due the Edmonton school district remain uncollected. Payments have been even more prompt than last year.

R. STEWART, traveller for Carscaden & Peck, Winnipeg, left for the south on Saturday last. He will go from Calgary to British Columbia.

MRS. P. BURNETTE, of Ft. Saskatchewan, died of erysipelas at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Burnette is absent from home on a trip to Lac la Biche.

The Calgary Tribune mentions that the militia department has asked for a medical examination of those who were given pensions by the commission that sat there last spring.

On Thursday night John Ross, assistant telegraph operator at Edmonton, shot an Arctic owl close to the telegraph office, which measured six feet from tip to tip of the wings.

REV. J. GOUCH BRICK, Church of England missionary to Dunvegan, Peace river, recently delivered a lecture in Brampton, Ont., on the subject of mission life in the Lone Land, in aid of his work in Peace river.

Supt. Griesbach, of Ft. Saskatchewan, has written to the Calgary Tribune denying the report which appeared in that paper, that he had given Corporal Hogan authority to keep a canteen adjoining the barracks.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the Edmonton detachment of "Q" division of police are preparing to give a grand ball at their barracks on Feb. 9th. No pains are being spared to make the affair a success.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon is on the programme for to-night in eastern Canada, where the moon will rise almost totally eclipsed. Whether it will be visible at Edmonton or not the almanac neglects to say. But if the eclipse of to-night ignores us the almanac guarantees one on the night of July 22-23rd which will be visible throughout North America.

A MEETING of the ratepayers of Belmont school district was held in the school house on Saturday last at eleven o'clock. A. Mowat, chairman of the board of trustees, chairman. Four tenders for the assessment of the district were received, and that of R. Jarvis at \$25 was accepted. It was agreed that in assessing the land it should be placed at a uniform value of \$3.50 an acre. The meeting adjourned about 3 p.m.

AD. McPHERSON arrived from Calgary last night, with loads of flour and pork for the Indian department at Victoria. V. Anderson is close behind with loads for the same, 40,000 lbs. in all. Four horse teams on double sleighs are the means of conveyance. The outfit left Calgary after the storm and found the roads very heavy. Although the storm was very severe it has occasioned no loss among cattle, and indeed will do good by clearing all the high ground of snow, so that the cattle can feed easier. Some loss of sheep by crowding is reported, but Mr. McPherston did not lose any out of his large band as he had good sheds and the sheep were fat.

THE Calgary Herald of a late issue honors Mr. Prieur, advocate, of this place with a ladle full of editorial abuse because in a private letter home he neglected to give a full inventory of the stone and brick buildings in Calgary when mentioning that town. The Herald speaks approvingly of fair play. Will it kindly point out the fair play in using a garbled extract from a private letter to create the impression that the writer was desirous of prejudicing Calgary before the Eastern public.

S. L. Bedson, warden of the Manitoba penitentiary proposes in a recent blue book that a penal colony be established on the Athabasca river north of Edmonton, to which good conduct convicts might be transported to be given a free grant of land at the end of their term, and a remission of sentence according to their conduct. While serving sentence their labor to be employed in opening roads and other public works. The number to be sent in as an experiment not to exceed 100 men.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND MORAY who passed through last summer for Peace river, came in from Old Ft. Assiniboine on Sunday last. They had been unable to get further than that point on their way to Peace river and had determined to winter there, spending their time at trapping. They brought in small packs of fur but report game scarce. Moray went out again on Thursday, and Alexander remained to look after his interests in the estate of Jas. Geddes who died at the Hermitage last fall and who willed his property to Alexander. Geddes had accompanied Alexander and Moray from Qu'Appelle, but became too ill by the time he arrived here to proceed further. They had gone on expecting that he would recover.

THE MacLeod Gazette replying to the Regina Journal's assertion that the vote of the elected members of the North-West council stood 7 to 6 in favor of submitting the question of license vs. prohibition to a vote of the people, gives a list which shows 7 to 6 against that course. Mr. Haultain, M. N. W. C. for MacLeod gives the same list; the difference being made by both parties claiming Mr. Sutherland's vote. It appears from Mr. Haultain's communication to the Gazette that no record was kept of the various votes on the question so that until Mr. Sutherland is heard from there is some doubt as to which side had the majority. In any case however the Gazette's first assertion that the vote "showed a large and good majority of the elected members in favor of the liquor memorial" is not borne out. It may have been good enough, but it certainly was not large. Mr. Haultain says: "Throughout the debate those opposed to the memorial urged the settlement of the question by a general vote of the people of the territories. No amendment carrying out that idea was offered until late in the afternoon when the greater part of the memorial had been adopted. The amendment then proposed was properly rejected, because it would have made the memorial inconsistent and contradictory."

THE St. Andrew's hall was well filled on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the Burns' anniversary entertainment given by the St. Andrew's society. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Rev. D. G. McQueen, who owing to the hour announced for opening being past, and the lengthy programme that was to follow, made only a short address. The programme was as follows: Instrumental selections from Scottish music, Mrs. Gray, piano; Wm. Stiff, violin; Const. Williams, flute. Address by the president of the society, Jas. Martin, a eulogy on Burns. "May Queen waltz," Mrs. W. Johnstone Walker, piano; Const. Williams, flute. Reading, "A Highland proclamation," W. Johnstone Walker. Song "The British Lion," J. R. Michael, G. A. Watson piano accompaniment. "Myosotis waltz," Mrs. Walker, piano; W. Stiff, violin; Const. Williams, flute. Song, "Annie Laurie," Mrs. Lauder, Mrs. Gray, piano; encore, "Good-bye Sweetheart." Piano solo, Mrs. Gray, "Fresh Hfe." Solo and chorus, "Silent heroes," Edmonton Glee club, Mr. Becher, solo; G. A. Watson, piano. Selection Scottish airs, T. Hourston, violin; R. Andrews, concertina; encore, Song, "Barney McCoy," Jennie Munro, Mrs. Gray, piano; encore, "The Irish lad," Reading, "Artemus Ward's lecture on the Mormons, delivered in the Egyptian hall, London, England," W. B. Cameron. Song, "Across the Ferry," P. G. Gray, Mrs. Gray, piano. Song, W. Stiff, "Sweet Violets," Mrs. Gray, piano. Recitation, "Prince Charles Edward at Versailles," O. L. Shaw. Song, "Solomon Levi," Edmonton Glee club; encore, "Auld lang

syne" by the company. At the close of the programme the hall was cleared for dancing, which a large number remained to enjoy for several pleasant hours.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TEACHER WANTED.

Male or female, with second or third class certificate; for the Sturgeon school district; duties to commence on April 1st. School open for the summer term. Address, GEO. S. LONG, Edmonton, Alberta.

Sturgeon, Jan. 27th, '88.

### EAST EDMONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Tenders for the assessment of the above district will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, Feb. 21st.

All parties in arrears for taxes due this district are hereby notified that the same must be paid before Tuesday, Feb. 15th or proceedings to recover will be taken.

The ratepayers of the above district are invited to assemble at the residence of E. Caverhill at 2 p. m. on Wednesday next, Feb. 2nd, to discuss the building of a school house, etc.

ED. BEALE,  
Sec. Treasurer.

### FOR SEED OATS AND BARLEY

Apply to  
JELLET & OTTEWELL,  
Clover Bar.

### LOST, TWO STEERS.

One three years old this winter, red with white belly and white spot on jaw, indistinct brand on right hip.

The other two years old next spring, spotted, black and white and branded "L" on right hip.

Information as to whereabouts will be thankfully received at the BULLETIN office or by the undersigned.

J. LAMOUREUX.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the exclusive right to ferry over the North Saskatchewan River at Ft. Saskatchewan will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday the 20th day of March, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The time, limits, rates and terms of the license and security required are as follows:

1. TIME:—Two years from the first day of January, 1888.

2. LIMITS:—Three miles up and three miles down the stream from the point of crossing.

3. RATES:—For every double vehicle, loaded or unloaded, including two horses or other draught animals and driver 50c

For every vehicle, loaded or unloaded, drawn by single horse or other animal with driver, 25c

For every horse or other animal with rider, 20c

For every horse, mule, ox or cow without vehicle or rider, 6c

For every passenger other than the driver of any single or double vehicle, or the rider of any animal, 5c

For every animal more than two attached to any vehicle 10c

For every pig, sheep, calf or dog 5c

For all articles or goods not in a vehicle over one hundred pounds, per 100 lbs 2c

For every foot passenger 10c

But double these rates may be exacted in every case in which the ferry is used after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning.

4. TERMS:—Subject to the conditions and penalties of the Ordinance respecting Ferries, the licensee shall, on or before the day of 1888, provide at the crossing place a cable or swing ferry; the scow or vessel being not less than thirty feet in length by twelve feet in breadth, of sufficient strength to carry safely over the said river in ordinary weather at least one double wagon loaded to the extent of three thousand pounds with two horses or other draught animals attached and fitted in every other respect to the satisfaction of such person as may be appointed to inspect the same.

5. SECURITY:—Two approved sureties in the penal sum of Five hundred dollars each.

GEO. A. BLAKE,  
Auctioneer.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 28, 1888.

The Empire does not agree with the Call that odd sections in the North-West should be thrown open for settlement. It argues that there is plenty of land for homesteading as it is. The Empire may be further assured that as long as the odd sections remain reserved the even sections will remain unsettled.

The Globe has changed its tune once more, and now advises the reform party to stand by a straight tariff for revenue as against a protective policy. It deplores the fact that the party deviated from that course. If the Globe and other lights had acted on that advice years ago there would have been more of a reform party to advise now.

A deputation of farmers recently waited on Mr. Davin, M. P., and demanded that the privilege of second homesteading be accorded all who had taken up homesteads prior to the passage of the act abolishing the privilege. Mr. Davin thought the act very unjust and promised to do his best to have it amended in the direction desired.

In a recent speech at Qu'Appelle station W. D. Perley, M. P. for Eastern Assinibola suggested that the prohibition of spirituous liquors in the North-West be continued, but that beer and light wines containing eight to ten per cent. of alcohol might be allowed manufacture and sale. The Progress and Vidette both object to the suggestion regarding beer.

A banquet was given by the citizens of Calgary to Lieut. Governor Dewdney during his recent visit there. In his speech he reviewed the difficulties surrounding his position and the progress that had been made under his management. He did not know anything of the appointment of a successor to the offices now held by himself. Nothing had yet been done, nor would be done in the matter for the next three months.

A telegram to the Calgary Tribune dated Jan. 18th gives the new Manitoba cabinet as follows: Thomas Greenway, premier and provincial treasurer; Joseph Martin, attorney general and railway commissioner; Jas. A. Smart, minister of public works; L. M. Jones, provincial secretary; Prendergast, minister of agriculture and immigration. Jones is mayor of Winnipeg and is not yet a member of the legislature, but is considered a strong man.

The Winnipeg Sun gives the list of supporters and opponents of the new Greenway government in Manitoba: Ministerial—Greenway, J. Martin, Smart, Prendergast, Luxton, MacArthur, Young, Winram, Brown, A. F. Martin, McKenzie, Crawford, Francis, Thompson, McLean, Jackson, Thompson, Macdonnell, 18. Opposition—Norquay, La Riviere, Harrison, Hamilton, Wilson, Macbeth, Dewry, Smith, Robinson, Douglas, Gillies, Kirchhoff, Alexander, Gellay, Marton, Leacock, 16; David Glass speaker.

Reported that the British government has agreed to advance £150,000 sterling at 3 per cent. interest on British Columbia security, for the purpose of assisting Scotch crofters and fishermen to the Pacific coast. The proposal is to advance \$600 to each family of five persons, repayable in 20 years. The crofters are anxious to emigrate and will send out delegates this season to report on the advantages that British Columbia offers. It is expected that 2,000 crofters will come out next summer. The aid offered is supposed to be sufficient to assist 6,000 people.

The Hamilton Spectator thinks there are some things on the prohibition side of the liquor question the justice of which it would puzzle the BULLETIN to show. "In Scott act counties, for instance, the man who sells the liquor is sent to jail, while the man who buys it and uses it goes free. Nay, more, the government hires blackguards to induce people to break the law, pays the blackguards for their dirty work, and severely punishes the liquor seller who has been induced to sell. Is there any justice in that?" Under a license law, if a man sells without a license, is he or the man who purchased punished? Is it not necessary for the authority which desires honestly to protect liquor sellers in licenses, which it has taken their money for, to use men, or blackguards, who will by buying liquor from those having no license find out who they are, and secure their punishment? If so wherein in the matter of blackguards has the license any advantage over any other system for the regulation or abolition of the liquor traffic?

## THE CROFTERS.

Every corner of the world has its troubles. In Australia they have a pest of rabbits which are so numerous as to destroy the grass and injure the sheep industry. In the Island of Lewis, Scotland, they have a pest of men who are so numerous that to secure food they have been compelled to attack the deer in the preserves or forests. Wholesale poisoning of the Australian rabbits is proposed; and soldiers have been taken to Lewis to protect the deer by slaughtering the people if necessary. At last accounts a collision between the military and people had occurred at which a number of the latter were wounded and possibly some killed. Of course a great many would have to be killed to bring down the number to what the island is now capable of decently supporting, but probably the effective protection of the deer will result in reducing the number of people by the quieter but not less unpleasant process of starvation during the current winter. There are propositions to apply to Canada for a remedy in the case of both pests. A disease which clears out the rabbits of the North-West every few years is to be imported by Australia to clear out the rabbits there; and the Lewis people are to be exported to Canada where land upon which they may support themselves, can be had in plenty. This latter proposition unfortunately has not yet taken definite shape, but it is to be hoped it will before long. It does seem that there should be no difficulty or need of delay in deciding what should be done when one part of the empire is suffering from too many people and another part languishing on account of having too few. The authority which sanctions and enforces the eviction of the people from their homes and lands in one part of the island to the bare hills in another part to make room for sheep or deer, or even grouse, should thereby have got its hand sufficiently warmed to warrant it when there is no lack of people in evicting the same people from the island altogether to another part of the empire, where their increase in numbers would add to the strength, wealth and contentment of the nation, instead of being a cause of weakness, poverty and discontent. It is strange that an empire which covers such a large fraction of the earth's surface must crowd one of the best elements of its population on to a few barren rocks which deny them the means of subsistence. The British government spends many millions of pounds yearly in extending its commerce and strengthening its power. To what purpose could it put a part of those millions that would better serve these ends than by relieving the congestion of its Celtic population in the three kingdoms by transferring a portion to Canada, where the conditions which have made them paupers being reversed, they would become profitable producers and valuable citizens. The case is altogether different with these people from what it is with the ordinary poor. They are not poor because they lack intelligence, industry, energy, honesty or any quality that constitutes a good citizen, but because the circumstances in which they were born and which necessarily surround them through life do not permit of their rising out of poverty, no matter what their inclinations or abilities may be. Some men may be better workers and managers than they, but no men could make more than a bare subsistence, if even that, off the rocks and bogs where these people are now crowded. That this portion of the British people lack in nothing that goes to make good and successful citizenship, is proved by the record of hundreds of thousands before whom fortune has placed better opportunities in other lands. Not only so, but the very hardships by which they are surrounded at home qualify them to meet and overcome cheerfully hardships at which other men would quail. Therefore they are second to none as pioneers in a new country. A large proportion of the people in the English-speaking provinces of Eastern Canada are the descendants of just such people as the Lewis crofters of to-day, and in no country is the triumph of industry and energy over poverty and adverse circumstances more marked than there. Eastern Canada gave the early settlers the opportunity for profitable labor that they could

not get at home, and the result will compare favorably with anything that has ever been accomplished in any country by any people.

Whether it shall be wholesale slaughter, wholesale starvation or wholesale exportation, apparently something will have to be done soon, and by wholesale. Supposing the latter idea is adopted and Canada is chosen as the land to which they are to be removed, another question arises as to which is the best part of Canada for them. It has been rumored lately that a large number were to go to British Columbia next spring. That they should pass through the whole length of the North-West and prefer to go beyond is strange especially as there is now a small crofter settlement on the C. P. R. line in Eastern Assinibola. Only one reason can possibly be given for the North-West being rejected as a place of settlement and that is the scarcity of wood along the C. P. R. line. No matter how attractive the broad prairie may be in summer time to the tourist or to the wheat grower with sufficient capital, in this northern climate it is necessarily an object of terror to the man as poor as these crofters must be. How are they, starting on little money and perhaps that little borrowed, to find the means wherewith to buy building material and firing necessary to comfort, not to say safety, during the long winter? The man who starts farming on a large scale and is successful can do this—probably it pays him better to do it than take land more difficult to bring under cultivation—but the crofter who cannot hope to handle but a small quantity of land for several years, whose main dependence must be a few cows and pigs cannot do it, for he has not the means and cannot make or get it. Requiring large quantities of wood every year from the start and having nothing to sell for the first few years, it is more important to the poor man to settle where he can get plenty of wood for the cutting than to get near a railway which he does not require to use. To such people Northern Alberta offers advantages such as no other part of Canada does, the climate being milder than in any other partly wooded district of the territories, the soil richer and the grass more abundant. At the same time that there is plenty of timber for all purposes it does not as in British Columbia necessitate years of toil to bring the land upon which it grows under cultivation. There is plenty of open country besides that covered with timber. In every way Northern Alberta offers the most inviting field in Canada to crofter settlement, and it is to be hoped that in any arrangement that may be made its advantages will be carefully weighed. There are around Edmonton quite a number of settlers from Lewis, who could not do better than write to their friends at home calling their attention to this district, so that whatever immigration does take place may be headed this way if possible.

1888

STOCK  
COMPLETE.

ALBERTA  
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## CLIMATE.

Although the winter season with its snow and cold weather has its advantages, it cannot be denied that it also has its drawbacks, and that the length and coldness of its winter is a matter of serious importance to any country. In changing their place of abode the tendency of the people of northern regions is to choose a more southerly location in the hope of escaping some of the rigors they have formerly endured. Nothing has tended more strongly against the settlement of the Canadian North-West than the mere fact of its latitude being higher than the rival immigration fields of the United States. Other things being equal of course latitude tells against a region in the length and severity of its winters, but it is a thoroughly established fact that other influences make great differences in the winter climate of different regions lying in the same latitude. One of these influences is elevation above the sea. A difference of say a thousand feet in elevation will make up for a difference of several hundred miles in latitude. Even on the equator the mountain tops above a certain height are regions of perpetual snow, with a climate of Arctic severity. Another influence is proximity to the sea and the warm or cold currents on that part of the sea coast. Because the British islands feel the influence of the Gulf stream they have a far milder climate than the maritime provinces of Canada many degrees further south, whose shores are swept by Arctic currents. The terror of winter is its winds. Mere cold is unpleasant but is not necessarily dangerous. A region subject to winter hurricanes must be far more unpleasant and dangerous than one not so subject. On the other hand a winter climate in which frost and snow alternate with sleet and mud is quite as unpleasant and much less healthy than one of steady weather even though that weather be cold. But above everything else warm houses and plenty of fuel outweigh all other considerations in making the winter season endurable and pleasant. In every one of the considerations mentioned as modifying the winter climate of a northern latitude Northern Alberta has the advantage over any part of the great North-Western plains either north or south of the 49th parallel. In the matter of altitude, the western territories of the United States are several thousand feet higher than here, the country falling away gradually to the north as it continues to do until the Arctic ocean is reached. As is well known the warm waters of the Pacific favorably affect the climate of the west coast of America even further north than the Gulf stream does the western coast of Europe. The various ranges of the Rocky mountains narrow towards the coast the further north they run, consequently as Northern Alberta is further north and west than Montana, it is nearer the Pacific coast, just as Peace river, still further north, is still nearer, and is more subject to the influences from those waters. In the matter of high winds the great elevation of the more southern plains and the fact of their being absolutely bare of shelter makes them the home of the cyclone and the blizzard, dangerous to life of all kinds both in summer and winter, but especially the latter, as the terrible list of lives lost on the 12th inst. proves. While people live, six, seven and eight hundred miles south of Edmonton were being frozen to death in hundreds, here, although the same storm was raging, people were attending to their ordinary business and not a single casualty occurred, the reasons being that the wind was not as high, the country was more sheltered by woods, and besides the thermometer did not fall as low. Compare the winter climate here with that of the region to the south and east of the great high plains mentioned, where winter is a season of sudden changes, and it will be found that for all parties our winter is the more healthy, and to those of robust constitution and disposition more pleasant than there. But it is in the matter of abundant building material and readily accessible coal supply that Northern Alberta's advantage over the great plains is most marked. A region where prairie and timber alternate, offering ample fields for the plow or pasture land and as ample supplies of wood with which to construct comfortable houses and outbuildings and strong fences, and above all, coal underlying the whole area, seam after seam of workable thickness at depths from five feet to two hundred, and improving in quality the lower down it is found. The saving in labor from the use of coal, the saving in money by its use compared with that of wood, and above all its far superior heating powers make it the greatest possible attraction that a northern region could possibly offer. Other countries have large supplies of coal but no other country has such a universal and limitless supply so easily accessible. In every other country a coal deposit has some special value, but here the supply is so vast and so universally distributed that a coal claim has no special value as such. There is no such thing as cornering the supply here. And in no other country in the world does so vast

and valuable a mineral deposit underlie a country so universally adapted for profitable and prosperous agricultural settlement.

## TO THE YUKON.

A correspondent of the Victoria Colonist gives a close description of the route to the Yukon gold fields. Steamers run from all points to Juneau, Alaska. From Juneau boat or canoe is taken to the Chilcoot, the head of salt water navigation. The trail is then taken, fording the Daiga river seven times in the first eight miles to the forks, thence over the canyon to Sheep camp, which is six miles of very bad trail, then four miles to the summit of the range 3,600 feet high. The last miles are very steep but from the summit two men can take 700 to 900 lbs on a Yukon sleigh to the head of Lake Lindeman, twelve miles distant, 30 miles in all from salt water to the head of canoe navigation on the Yukon. There is no wood for camp fires from Sheep creek to within four miles of the lake. Timber is small at the lake but is sawed into lumber for boat building. Timber is plentiful further down. The lakes opened about June 15th last year. A portage of a mile is made from Lake Lindeman to Lake Bennett as the connecting stream is too rocky for navigation; then Cariboo lake, Bour lake, Marsh lake and about 80 miles of river brings the voyager to the canyon, about a mile in length, which may be run by experienced boatmen, but it is safer to portage the cargo and run the boat light, as also at White Horse rapids half a mile further on. Below White Horse rapids the river is wide and safe with a current of four to seven miles an hour. The weather is fine from June till September. The Patshina, Salmon, Pelly, White and Stewart rivers are all passed on the way to Franklin river or Forty Mile creek the seat of last summer's mining operations, which is about 700 miles from Chilcoot. The creek is about 100 yards wide at its mouth. Six miles up there is a bad canyon where two men were drowned. Thirty-five miles up another was drowned and still further up another. The earth is too porous to hold water and too little diggings to sluice on. The gold is scattered too thinly to make it profitable to go to the expense of sluices. The bedrock is shallow, no gold having been found only along the banks below high water mark, and most of that is oreveaving. The best bars and best paying claims had not a foot of dirt on the bedrock. "The Howard, Hamilton and the Frank lift the water to the sluice, and such wheels only run in swift water, but they could not pay eight dollars a day to men for shovelling. Still I saw men making \$120 per day with a rocker for a few days, and only a few of such days make \$1,200. But you may rest assured that they did not leave any such diggings when they started out in the first week of August, when they could have worked a month longer at least. No, they left because they knew of no place where they could make the half of twenty dollars." Only one man was mining on Stewart river all summer.

Copies of the Alaska Free Press of Sept. 24th, Oct. 1st and Oct. 8th have been handed in to this office by John Thurston of the Jasper House, who received them from J. R. Nagle for transmission to his brother E. Nagle, now wintering on the Athabasca. Mention is made of a new rich gold discovery on a creek 70 miles below Forty Mile creek, entirely within United States territory, where two men made \$50 in one day with a rocker. About 150 men were expected to winter there. The bars are larger and richer than on Forty Mile creek. Another party had gone still further down to the mouth of the Tananah a great tributary of the Yukon in U. S. territory which is supposed to be rich. An interview with Dr. Dawson is published in which he says that he panned out gold on the Pelly river where ever he prospected and that he saw float quartz showing gold and silver. He describes extensive forests and vast hay meadows on the same stream with fish and game in abundance and a warm summer climate. A table of distances taken by Ogilvie is given, which shows that from salt water there is six miles of canoe navigation, nine miles of packing to the summit of the pass and nine miles more to Lake Lyndemann landing. From the coast to the mouth of the Pelly river is about 400 miles. From \$15 to \$25 per 100 lbs. is the charge made by the Indians packing over the range eighteen miles. A party of miners left Forty Mile creek on August 28th and arrived at Juneau about Oct. 5th, having made the quickest trip on record. A practical miner gives his experiences of the season on Forty Mile creek which tally exactly with those of the Colonist correspondent published above. The gold is rich in spots, but the spots are not large or numerous. This correspondent is of opinion that the gold comes from quartz deposits in the Alaskan range of mountains through which the Yukon cuts below the junction with Pelly river.

Wheat is 56c to 57c at Winnipeg, and 57c to 58c at Montreal.

## P. DALY & CO.

Begin to inform you that their stock is complete in

PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, SPICES, FANCY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, COFFEES, ETC., ALMONDS, RAISINS, FIGS, DATES, CANDIES, ICING SUGAR, CITRON, LEMON & ORANGE PEEL, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, GELATINE, CUSTARD POWDER, EGG POWDER,

—BAKING POWDER,—

CORN AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH, YEAST GEMS, ETC., ETC.

Jobbers in Cigars—Finest Brands—lowest prices.

Agents for the Starr Kidney Pads. P. DALY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, Edmonton.

## E. RAYMER & CO.

Have now a fine line of Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Toys and Jewelry in every way suitable for Xmas, at prices to suit the times.

NOTE.—Call and see our Xmas Cards.

E. RAYMER & CO., Jewellers and Stationers.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

## NORRIS & CAREY.

Begin to inform their customers that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT,

And are prepared to offer goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN

In Edmonton.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

NORRIS & CAREY, St. Albert Road.

## TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 1st February for the assessment of the Edmonton Public School District. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. F. STRANG, Sec'y-Treas. Edmonton, Jan'y 13th, 1888.

## GOOD NEWS!

arrived at the

NEW MILLINERY STORE

Opposite Norris & Carey's Per express from Montreal, a Fresh and Choice selection of Hats, & Bonnets, and a fine assortment of Plumes, Wings, Pins, Etc., Etc., Etc.

No antiquated goods, worn when our grandmothers were little girls, but goods for the present season.

Dress and Mantle Making a Specialty. Apprentices wanted. JAS. MARTIN, Agent.

## GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS

—AT—

JOHN A. McDOUGALL'S.

The store is literally crammed full from cellar to garret of as fine a stock of New Goods as ever came into the North-West, and still there is more to follow.

In Dry Goods, I am showing some very choice Dress Goods, White and Colored Cachemires, Plain, Twill and Check Winceys, Flannel, Wool and Union Drugges, Ladies' Mantle Cloths, Mantles, Jackets and Jerseys, New Prints, Gingham, Shirtings, Lace Curtains, Large Double Black Wool Shawls, Shawls large and small, Halifax and Canada Tweeds, Etc., Etc.

In Ladies' and Children's fine woollen goods such as Shoulder and Neck Shawls, Fascinators, Hoods, Wool Dresses and Jackets, Cuffs, Booties, Mitts and Gloves, the stock truly beggars description and requires to be seen to be appreciated. Many lines are going off so fast that I am already preparing another order to come by express.

In Mens' Goods have a splendid stock. Underclothing, Mitts, Socks, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, Sashes, Fur Caps, Fine White and Colored Dress Shirts, Ties, Etc., Etc.

A large Stock of Clothing, Overcoats, Etc. to arrive in a few days.

Have also opened out a large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Moccasins, Overshoes, Etc., Etc.

A large stock of Fancy Goods opened. Stock of Groceries will be found complete. Goods are being sold very cheap. Cash Only, or Fur, Oats, Butter or Eggs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

## W. JOHNSTONE WALKER

—HAS JUST RECEIVED IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT

A fine assortment of Warm Woollen Underclothing, English and Canadian Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Jerseys, Mitts, Gloves, White and Colored Ties, White Kid Gloves, Paper, Celluloid and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Boys' Jersey Suits, Etc., Etc.

LADIES' GOODS.

A choice variety of Dress Goods, Plushes, Plumes, Velvets, Ulsters, Fur Capes, Jerseys, Clouds, Shawls, Hoods, Beaded Dress Ornaments and Trimmings, Silk Lace and Fringe, Dress Buttons, Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, Cash Ribbons, Frillings, White Kid Gloves and Mitts, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, Hat Pins, Etc., Etc.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Crewel Wools, Cotton and Wool Mendings, Tinsel Thread, Embroidery Silks, Crochet Cotton, Dressing Combs and Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders, Toilet Soaps, Essences, Scents, Baking Powder, Etc.

In the House Furnishing Line will be found a very complete assortment at wonderfully moderate prices, including Sitting-room and Bed-room Furniture, Curtain Poles, Tapestry, Lace and Madras Curtains, Curtain Fringe, Matting, Rugs, Door Mats, Floor Wax Cloth, Table Oil Cloth, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets (English and Canadian), Sheetings, Quilts, Etc., Etc. Also Mandarine Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and a large and varied assortment of China, Crockery and Glass-ware.

All the above lines are of the best quality and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to make business "rushing."

Terms Strictly Cash.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

Direct Importer of English Goods

## ARRANGERS OF TAXES.

All parties in arrears for taxes to the Edmonton Public School District are hereby notified that if the same are not paid on or before the 15th Feb'y next, proceedings to recover the same will be taken.

C. F. STRANG, Treasurer. Edmonton, 15th Jan'y, 1888.



## GENERAL.

The Calgary Herald complains of a coal famine in that town.

Geo. Dickenson is the conservative candidate in Carlton, Ont.

Natural gas has been struck at Port Arthur, Ont., at shallow depth.

West Highland cattle will be imported largely for western ranges next season.

The great wholesale dry goods house of W. J. McMaster & Co. of Toronto has failed.

A Brandon man named David McKay was frozen to death on Jan. 2nd while on his way to Rapid City.

A late storm in Nevada, U. S., froze large numbers of sheep. One farmer was frozen to death within 50 yards of his house.

In the storm of Jan. 12th in Minnesota and Dakota the wind blew 50 to 60 miles an hour, with the thermometer 10 to 25 below zero.

The Lake St. John railway has been completed to the lake and the company has let contracts for branches aggregating over 100 miles.

The recent great flood in China is supposed to have drowned three-quarters of a million people, and to have rendered three million homeless.

Fred. Mackenzie, barrister, of Winnipeg is dead. He was a leading light in the profession and one of the first to establish himself in Winnipeg.

In the contest for the Assiniboia seat in the Manitoba legislature MacArthur, independent, received 159 votes; Ness, Harrison government, 84.

Robert Harkley, a farmer of Olive, Man., blew out the gas in his bedroom in the Grand Union hotel, Winnipeg. He died shortly after being found.

The last North-West Gazette contains notices of the erection of the 109th and 110th Protestant school districts and the 17th Roman Catholic school district.

The Calgary Herald mentions that A. E. Bannister, of Dunbow, had the misfortune to lose 100 head of sheep by crowding in the corral during last week's storm.

The late blizzard visited Winnipeg on Jan. 12th in the evening. The thermometer was 23° below, plenty of snow falling and the air so thick that it was impossible to see twenty yards ahead.

The proposition that Winnipeg should have three members in the Manitoba legislature was moved by Drewry, supporting Harrison on the first day of the meeting of the legislature.

A serious collision took place recently in Lewis, Scotland, between the crofters and military. A large number of crofters were wounded and eleven arrested. The procurator, and fiscal officer who was in command of the troops, were also wounded.

Trouble has occurred among the crofters of the Aigash district, in Invernesshire, Scotland. Landless crofters to the number of 1,000 drove sheep off the farms, and offered determined resistance to the police and troops sent to the scene. Numbers were wounded on both sides, and many crofters arrested.

A rich silver strike has been made near Ft. Shephard in the Lower Kootenay, B. C. Quartz assaying from 300 to 1,600 ounces to the ton has been discovered. A large number of claims have been taken up around Toad mountain. Sixty-five claims had been located to date. The veins are very wide. Colville, U. S., is the supply depot at present.

In the contest for the St. Francois Xavier seat in the Manitoba legislature Joseph Burke, provincial secretary of the Harrison government, was defeated by Mr. Francis, a local storekeeper by 86 majority. The vote stood Francis, 200; Burke, 114. The polling took place on Thursday, the second day of the great blizzard. It certainly was a cold day for the Harrison government.

The blizzard of Jan. 12th was one of the most severe on record. The St. Paul Pioneer Press of the 15th publishes a list of 63 persons frozen to death in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Reports of further fatalities were still coming in. The total in the three states would be over 100, besides a large number in Iowa and Nebraska. On the morning of the 15th the thermometer was 68 below at Brainard, at Faribault 47, at Duluth 34. The thermometer did not get above 16 below at Lincoln, Nebraska during the 15th.

The Calgary Tribune reports 24 below zero with a furious wind storm on Wednesday, Jan. 11th. It consoles itself by the reflection that at Riverside, Southern California the temperature fell nearly to freezing and at Salt Lake City to five below zero. The Tribune reports some pretty close shaves from freezing in that vicinity. J. Brennan and his man were out fifteen miles after hay. They made a hole in the stack on Wednesday and remained until Friday. Brennan was all right but his man had his feet badly frozen. Several parties abandoned

## BIRTH.

GROAT.—On the 17th inst., at John o' Groat's House, Edmonton, the wife of M. Groat, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

McKAY—MUIR.—At the residence of James Lauder, Edmonton, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th by the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B. A., Wm. McKay, of Edmonton, to Mary Ellen Muir, of Cannington, Ont.

The bride of the occasion only arrived from her home in Ontario the week before the wedding, much to the surprise of the friends of the groom, who had no idea that he contemplated matrimony. The ceremony took place at noon, T. G. Lauder, groomsmen, Miss Sarah Chandler, bridesmaid. The breakfast followed immediately, to which a party of some sixteen friends sat down. In the afternoon the happy couple were escorted to their home in the country by the wedding guests, who then returned, and with considerable additions to their numbers, passed the evening in dancing and merry-making at Mr. Lauder's. The following is a partial list of the wedding presents: Silver cruet, John Cameron; pair vases, John Brown; silver cake basket, John A. McElougall; eight-day clock, Chas. Sandison; large mirror, Alex. Taylor; Silver butter dish, Jas. Goodridge; silver pickle dish, T. G. Lauder; half-dozen silver knives and forks, E. Raymer; dozen silver tea spoons, J. Thurston; Spice box, Mrs. A. Taylor; electric lamp, P. H. Satch; half dozen silver table spoons, Jas. Martin; pin-cushion, Mrs. Martin; Flower basket, Miss Chandler; glass cake stand, W. Johnstone Walker; fancy lamp, Jas. Ross.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Saturday morning, January 21st, 1888. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	1	—
Sunday,	—4	—23
Monday,	—4	—42
Tuesday,	—6	—23
Wednesday,	—1	—32
Thursday,	5	—14
Friday,	24	—4
Saturday		13

Barometer falling, 27.278.

## CITY SKATING RINK.

—50 x 100—

FRASER AVENUE, ADJOINING LAUDER'S BAKERY.

Open every Tuesday night, Thursday afternoon and night, and Saturday afternoon and night.

Skating guaranteed all winter, Comfortable cloak room with attendant.

Admission 25c.  
Single season ticket \$5.  
Family ticket \$7.

WEST & PATTON,  
Proprietors.

## BANKING.

LAFFERTY & SMITH,  
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.  
EDMONTON, REGINA, MOONSHIN AND CALGARY.  
P. G. GRAY, Manager.

P. DALY,  
BANKER,  
Drafts issued and collections made.  
Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store, Edmonton.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the days and at the places following, namely:—

Calgary:—The second Tuesday in April, July and November in each and every year.

Edmonton:—The second Monday in May and October in each and every year.

By Command,  
A. E. FORGET,  
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Regina, N. W. T., 12th December, 1887.

TERRITORIES LAND ACT TRANSFERS  
For sale at the BULLETIN office.

FARM FOR SALE. Mile and a half from Edmonton, south side, 25 acres under cultivation. House, outbuildings and spring creek on the place. For particulars apply to D. McKINLAY, Edmonton, P. O.

SASKATCHEWAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2.

Notice is hereby given that all unpaid taxes due the above district must be paid to the treasurer on or before Feb. 1st, 1888, or action to recover as provided by law will be taken.

T. LAMOUREUX,  
Treasurer.

J. WALTER, Carriage-maker and Boat builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, South Side. Arrived by North-West and will be worked up to order or sold cheap for cash, a large stock of Oak Plank, from inch upwards, Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Fellos and Wheels, common and four foot wagon Neck Yokes, Seat Springs etc. Four New Boats, medium size, now on hand.

BALLENTYNE YATES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.  
Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's, Main street. Photographs, Groups, Views, etc. Also Cem Tintypes delivered finished in first-class style in thirty minutes. A large stock of first-class material just arrived. Now is your time to leave your orders for a real good Card, Cabinet, Group or Tintype. Good workmanship guaranteed at moderate prices.

## ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

PROPERTY &c. FOR SALE CHEAP  
At South Edmonton about 2½ miles from the ferry.

The subscriber being about to leave the country will dispose of his patented home-stead consisting of 160 acres, the improvements on which are a two storied frame house (at present occupied by crown timber agent), extensive Sheds, Granary, Root House, etc. There are two wells of never failing spring water near the buildings. The land is mostly fenced and partly under cultivation. Team of large Horses, Wagon, Harness, Bob Sleighs, Yoke of well broken Oxen, good Driving Mare, etc., etc. For further particulars apply on the premises.

CHRIS. V. ANDERSON.

## ESTRAY HORSES.

Buckskin horse, black mane and tail, branded "I.P." shod all around, came on my premises about the middle of November. Also, cream mare, no brand. Also three-year-old horse, four white feet, white nose, no brand. Also red horse with some white on face and four white ankles. Owners are requested to pay expenses and take away at once.

GEO. GAGNON,  
St. Albert Road.

## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6:30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English, French and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.  
Rev. G. H. Long, Pastor. Hours of service: Edmonton—7 p.m. until March 1st; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. from March 1st until April 1st. Sabbath school at 2:30. Sturgeon River—Jan. 22nd; Feb. 5th, 19th; March 5th, 18th; April 1st, at 8 p.m. Clover Bar—Jan. 29th; Feb. 26th; March 25th, at 8 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B. A. Sabbath services: Edmonton 11 a.m. (except Jan. 22nd, Feb. 19th, March 18th) and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. Belmont, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 5, 19, Mar. 4, 18, at 2:30 p.m. Sturgeon, Jan. 1, 29, Feb. 26, Mar. 26, at 3 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 15, Feb. 12, Mar. 11, at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan, Jan. 22, Feb. 19, Mar. 18, at 10:30 a.m.

## PROFESSIONAL.

WATSON & CONNOR,  
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c.  
GEORGE A. WATSON. C. H. CONNOR, M. A.  
H. L. McINNIS, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Office next door north of Jasper House.

D. R. J. H. TOFIELD,  
St. George's Hospital, London,  
Temporary residence and consulting room,  
second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

H. C. WILSON, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office next Daly's Drug Store. Consultation hours:—11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sundays 4 to 6 p.m. Orders for visits can be left at residence after 1 p.m.

DAVIS & COSTIGAN, Barristers, Advocates and Conveyancers. Money to loan. Government departmental work strictly attended to. Offices over Thomson Bros' Book Store, Calgary, N.W.T.  
E. P. DAVIS, J. R. COSTIGAN.

STRACHAN & PRIEUR,  
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. (Avocats, Solliciteurs, Etc.)  
OFFICE: Main street, opposite Fraser avenue, Edmonton.

SHAW & PRINCE,  
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC.,  
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.  
CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.  
L. KELLY, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be obtained at THE HERMITAGE.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES.  
Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCAULEY, Main Street, Edmonton.

J. F. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. Adjoining Hotel du Canada, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour.

GEO. P. SANDERSON,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.  
HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.  
Shop in rear of A. Macdonald & Co's. store.

PUMPS THAT ARE PUMPS.  
Made to order ready to put in wells—of good material and well finished—at my shop, Fraser avenue, Edmonton.  
J. KNOWLES.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

NOTICE.  
Dr. Wilson will attend to Dr. McInnis' practice during his absence.